

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 224 St. between 6th and 6th sts.—  
RIP VAN WINKLE.FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise)—  
CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street—  
THE REVENGE.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE RAPSADE; OR,  
THE TITANS OF LEMERIE.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 729 Broadway—LOVE  
AMONG THE ROSES—FAUST—ROMEO JAFFREY JENKINS.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th and 9th sts.—  
LYRA REGARDIS.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—THE PANTOMIME OF  
WEE WILLY WINKLE.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 33rd st.—Performances  
every afternoon and evening.BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey—VIOLETT, THE THREE  
TAKES OF PARIS—THE LOST SHIP.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Bovey—  
LEON.NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bovey—GRAND  
GERMAN OPERA—A NIGHT IN GENAVALA.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bovey—VARIETY  
ENTERTAINMENT.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Broadway—THE HEIR  
AT LAW.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—Camille FORTIN,  
NIGRO ACTS, &c.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 85 Broadway—  
THE ONLY LADY—LA ROSA DE ST. FLORE, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 55 Broadway—  
NIGRO MINSTRELS, FAUCON, BELLESCUIS, &c.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway—NIGRO MIN-  
STRELS, BURLINGAME, &c.BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE—WILSON, MOWEN &  
WHIT'S MINSTRELS. THE CATASTROPHE, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—SCENES IN  
THE KING, ACROBATS, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 43 Broadway—  
BURTON AND AIT.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 74 Broadway—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, November 22, 1870.

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GOVERNMENT DESPATCHES from Great Britain were detained by Spanish authorities in Cuba forty-eight hours.

MEXICO.—Contrary to expectation and against the wishes of Mexico's best advisers the Mexican Congress has resolved not only to continue the Free Zone, but to extend it.

NIBLO'S IN BROOKLYN.—This charming Swedish cantatrice will make her appearance at the Brooklyn Academy to-morrow night in concert, assisted by the splendid company of first class artists who have aided so well in giving *ed't* to these concerts. Her success in Boston, from which she has just returned, was something almost unprecedented. We hope that the grand oratorio—the "Messiah"—in which she is to sing at Steinway Hall, on Friday night, will prove a stepping stone to grand opera.

JOHN BULL had his mails detained forty-eight hours by command of the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Johnny Bull's naval representative in Havana harbor, commanding one little gunboat, with a twelve-pounder on a swivel and a couple of twenty-four-pounders, thereupon went up to the British Consulate and observed:—"Aw! demme, we've not received our mails—aw!—ow's this? Send me the mails from her Britannic Majesty immediately, or—aw!—I'll blow your fleet—aw!—out of the water—aw!"

HORACE MAYNARD has six hundred and six majority for Congress from Tennessee. What will he do?

## Senator Sumner on General Grant—The Middle Among the Republican Politicians.

When Napoleon set out in July for Berlin he little thought that he would "fetch up" in September at Sedan. So our self-conceited politicians, with their Napoleonic ideas, are always getting into trouble. Senator Sumner belongs to this class. On his present lecturing tour out West he has been "interviewed" by an expert reporter, and has availed himself of the opportunity to define his position in reference to General Grant. The Senator "has no doubt that General Grant is an honest man and administers the government the best that he knows how." "He has had the best chance conceivable to do great things," "but he don't know everything, and, unfortunately, he don't know that he don't know it. Now, Zach Taylor," continued the learned Senator, "was not a brilliant man or a statesman, but he knew it and surrounded himself by men who made up his deficiencies." Here, then, the old proverb will apply, "The fool thinketh himself a wise man, but the wise man knoweth himself to be a fool." This, as near as we can make it out, is Sumner's parallel between Grant and Taylor.

It further appears that Mr. Sumner is of the opinion that the St. Domingo annexation treaty, with numerous lots stacked off along Samana Bay and marked "Cazenau" and "Babeock" and "Baez," with one or two particularly large ones marked "Grant," "was a bad business;" that Minister Motley, intensely American and a first rate diplomat, who, after the fashion of Caleb Cushing, wrote out his own instructions, has been removed on the Senator's account, for that General Grant's "personal feeling is very bitter in that direction." This, too, with Motley's eulogium on Grant embodied in Badeau's Life of the General, and when Secretary Fish jumped at the plan of Motley writing his own instructions. Worst of all evidently in Mr. Sumner's estimation, "Grant's administration seems to go too much by personal preferences." To sum up these views of the disappointed Senator in plain terms, he thinks that General Grant is an honest man, but a fool; that he is doing the best he can, but is doing everything wrong; that he was up to his ears in the St. Domingo speculation; that Motley was recalled because his friend Sumner opposed and defeated the treaty in the Senate, and that General Grant in his appointments prefers his friends to his enemies.

But what does all this amount to? It is but the ringing of the changes in the same old story which self-conceited, soured and disappointed politicians have raised against every President from Washington down. We do not remember that Mr. Sumner had any better opinion of Lincoln in the White House than he has of Grant, and, if we are not mistaken, he was completely taken in at first by Andy Johnson. The Senator's opinions, therefore, of General Grant are of little consequence, especially while "Motley is his only wear." But he takes a very shallow view of that St. Domingo treaty. What did it signify if a few speculators on the ground had stacked off certain lots on Samana Bay, marking among them some for General Grant, if you please? What did that bagatelle of an objection amount to when the treaty for some two millions of money would give us a tropical island worth forty North Pole Alaskas? Yet we know that Mr. Sumner warmly supported the Russian treaty, although numerous lobby birds shared at least the two hundred thousand over and above the seven millions in gold paid for Alaska.

Mr. Sumner, however, is not the only wise man of the East or of the West who has discovered that General Grant has no sense and is driving his administration and his party to the dogs. Senator Fenton, since the appointment of Honest Tom Murphy as our Collector, is of the same mind as Sumner. We have seen, too, that according to our amiable poets of the Post nothing has gone right with General Grant since the appointment of General Sickles to Madrid. Nor have we forgotten the fearful rumpus raised among the Pennsylvania party wire-pullers when the kind-hearted Mr. Borie was made Secretary of the Navy. They could not see that the President was in this appointment paying a neat compliment to the Presbyterian Church (Old School) and our American citizens of French descent—killing, you may say, two birds with one stone. As for Carl Schurz, of Missouri, he is of the go-ahead school of George Francis Train, and doubtless thinks that if he is not President he ought to be, and that General Grant was too presuming in acting in his Missouri appointments upon his own judgment. Schurz, after his late services to the democrats in Missouri, called the other day, it appears, to report progress at the White House, but General Grant was engaged. We infer that Schurz is more concerned about Grant than Grant is about Schurz. Ever since that tremendous retreat of Schurz at Chancellorsville we have thought that in tactics and strategy, he is hardly equal to Grant.

Far ahead, however, of all these other republican free shooters ("Der Freischute") is the bold, dashing and slashing fellow of the Chicago Tribune. Convinced, by hook or by crook, that free soil, free speech, a free press and free men are dead issues, and that the time has come for free trade, or revenue reform or cheap salt, or something of that sort, he has tried the experiment of moving the republican party in this direction in a balloon (giving General Grant the cold shoulder), and starting at Chicago. In this enterprise John Wentworth, known as "Long John," standing six feet six in his stockings, was brought out as an independent republican candidate in the Chicago district; but as "Long John" came out short in the election the Tribune is taking about to see how the land lies before heading again for "Coves and a market." They do things on the inland seas and boundless prairies of the West on a grand scale; they nominate Presidents at Chicago and raffle off Opera Houses there; but the headquarters of the party in power are at Washington, and General Grant is the head of the party and the party newspapers, and the fussy party politicians are the tail of the kite.

Sixth and lastly, the captain of the ship must be recognized as captain by his crew or the ship will be apt to fall into the hands of the Key West wreckers in attempting to run the Gulf Stream. When there are half a dozen or more would-be captains on board

mutiny and confusion follow, and the ship may be easily boarded and captured by the enemy, or all hands with the sinking hulk may be turned adrift. These wrangling and clashing leaders and organs of the republican party are in a fair way to bring the administration and themselves among the breakers. They would imitate the fool in the fable who killed the goose that laid his golden eggs; they would play their game of Andy Johnson with General Grant, forgetting that in the next Congress Grant, with his veto, will be master of the field. They forget, above all things, that General Grant saved the party in 1868, that he has saved it in 1870, in spite of its feuds and party squabbles, and is the only power that can save it in 1872 against the terrific flying artillery, "big Indians" and mitrailleuses of Tammany Hall.

## The War Situation in France.

The movements of armies preliminary to a great struggle are now progressing in the district about Paris. Rumor has it that General Von Moltke has abandoned the idea of sending expeditions into the interior of the country and is drawing his armies closer round the besieged capital of France. General Manteuffel has orders to join the besieging armies. The Duke of Mecklenburg and Prince Frederick Charles are moving so as to form a junction, with the object of keeping the Army of the Loire occupied, or possibly giving it battle, relying upon past achievements and the valor of Germans for victory. On the French side there is no lack of energy. General Paladines has so far proved himself an efficient and prudent commander, and may yet do wonders for France. The report that a portion of his troops occupies the attention of the Duke of Mecklenburg, while with the bulk of his army he is moving to a junction with the forces of Bourbaki and Keratry, who are moving towards him from the northward, with their united forces to raise the siege of Paris, sounds very well; but we accept all such accounts with a very large grain of allowance. There are active movements progressing on both sides preparatory to a bloody battle. The movements of both armies lead to this belief, and the strengthening of the German forces by new troops as well as the throwing up of intrenchments about Versailles point to the vicinity of that place as the field for the approaching conflict. What Trochu may do it is almost impossible to form any opinion from the contradictory statements continually received as to the state of affairs within the walls of Paris. By this time he ought to have a fairly organized army, and if there is any agreed plan of action between him and Paladines, French soldiers and French valor may yet be able to accomplish something worthy of the traditional fame of French arms.

A SPECK OF WAR.—Governor Vaughn, of Utah, yesterday ordered the arrest of several officers of the Mormon militia for arming and drilling in violation of the late Governor Shaeffer's proclamation and engaging in rebellion against the United States under the act of Congress of 1862. The saints contend the constitution of the United States guarantees the right of the people to bear arms, and that the action of the federal officials in endeavoring to destroy the Mormon militia organization is consequently both illegal and unjustifiable.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXECUTION.—On the 9th instant a Cuban youth of eighteen years of age, named Jose Pestress, was shot in Trinidad for some alleged or fancied offense, but most probably for being a Cuban and loving his country. He died bravely, facing death with the same defiant spirit that animated old General Gcoicouria, the brothers Aguerro, the gallant Louis Ayesteran and others we might mention. The Spaniards ought to have learned by this time that these brutal murders can accomplish nothing, and they leave behind them a legacy of bitter remembrance of Spanish cruelty which years cannot efface.

WHY DID NOT THE AMERICAN ADMIRAL commanding the North Atlantic squadron put the American monitor Sanguis between the Spanish iron-clad frigates Isabella and Hernandez, and threaten to blow them out of water if the despatches from his government were not promptly delivered? John Bull, with three small guns, did better than the entire American North Atlantic squadron.

SALE OF THE STATE PRISON AT SING SING.—We learn that the proposition to sell the State Prison at Sing Sing, introduced into the last Legislature, will be renewed at the coming session. This is a wise project. The immense strides New York city and its suburbs are making up the North river naturally suggest that such a valuable site for commercial and other purposes as that now occupied by the State buildings in Sing Sing should be appropriated to its more legitimate uses.

WON'T GIVE HIM A CHANCE.—A cable telegram says that the Pope has ordered that every church in Rome shall remain closed during the time King Victor Emmanuel remains in the city. This is terrible. How will his Majesty profess his repentance or make restitution to the Holy See? How will the religiously inclined persons say their prayers? The clergy are likely to enjoy a "lay off."

GOVERNMENT DESPATCHES, under sign and seal of the government at Washington, and directed to the Admiral commanding the American North Atlantic squadron, were detained one week by order of Spanish authorities in Cuba.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE'S HOUSE, at Cleveland, Ohio, has been partially destroyed by fire. The papers have been endeavoring to destroy the man himself by fire of another sort, but we believe the venerable Chief Justice "still lives."

EX-GOVERNOR VANCE, of North Carolina, is following in the footsteps of Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, and delivering lectures in his native State. Lecturing has been adopted by some politicians as a method for keeping themselves before the people. Vance expects to be United States Senator from the "Old Tar State."

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.—We furnish our readers in another part of this morning's HERALD with an interesting budget of news from our correspondents in Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Bolivia and Colombia.

## The Eastern Question Diplomacy in Europe—Monarchical Impulses for War and the Conservation of the Peoples.

The cable telegram report, special and from other sources, which reached us yesterday from Europe continues the HERALD narrative of the progress and tendency of the Eastern question difficultly as they presented to our correspondents at a late hour of the evening. The despatches convey nothing of a decisive character; scarcely anything which is new. They go to show that the Old World diplomatists are very insincere towards each other, and that the political morality of the statesmen who are supposed to conserve the interests of the crowns and who profess to shape the every day destinies of the peoples is of an inferior order and likely to induce a very widespread demoralization in the public mind as its intricacies and shifts become unfolded and are made more patent. The Russian people remained excited for war. The Czar is well prepared for the undertaking of active hostilities. A special envoy from St. Petersburg arrived in Constantinople. From the Turkish capital we are told that the Sultan will agree to a revision of the treaty of Paris. This treaty of Paris still stands forth in its violated condition—mutilated and rent—as a *casus belli*; but no one of the Powers who attested and affirmed its integrity in 1856 appears disposed to throw down the gauntlet of war for the purpose or vindicating the faith of treaties. "So many treaties have been already broken," say the European statesmen, that where is the necessity to fight about this one? The inclination of opinion is still against England. Mr. Odo Russell's mission to Bismarck is almost certain to fail. Our special correspondent outlines indeed the reply which the Prussian Premier may deliver to the representative of the Queen's Ministry. This answer may be summed up in the words, *falsus in uno falsus in omnibus*. Bismarck will point to John Bull's sales of arms and armaments to all and every belligerent in the world, and then assure Mr. Russell that Prussia, having an immense stock of such hardware on hand just at present, may go into the same trade herself should war break out between England and Russia and Turkey. The English naval precedent which was set up by the fitting out of the Alabama will tell with fearful effect against Great Britain should war ensue. The peace sentiment is likely to prevail, however. The thrones of Europe are jealous and suspicious of each other. The European peoples are fraternal and in good fellowship. The democracies converse with and salute each other by electricity. Popular messages whirl from land to land and under the ocean by steam and the telegraph wires. The light beams all over the face of humanity, and the dark guile of the "war-making" statesmen "comprehendeth it not." In this is the hope of peace.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAGDALA at this port from Shanghai, via the Suez Canal, marks a new era in American commerce. The Magdala is the pioneer ship of a line of steamers intended to compete with the Pacific Mail line and the Pacific railroads for the carrying trade of China. If speed in transportation be the primary object of importers the Magdala's experiment is a failure, as merchandise from China can be delivered in New York by way of San Francisco some days in advance of the canal route; but it is contended the advantage gained by an earlier delivery is counterbalanced by the lower rates and superior order in which the cargoes arrive. The steamship Riga, of the same line as the Magdala, left Port Said on the 8th instant for New York.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN MADRID has an opportunity to distinguish himself by demanding from the existing Spanish government an apology for obstructing the American mails *en route* to government vessels in the North Atlantic squadron.

CURIOSITIES OF POLITICS.—Among some of the curiosities of political campaigning is the singular fact that during the late election nearly all the districts in the State through which the Central Railroad runs went against Hoffman, notwithstanding that he signed that famous bill about which so much talk has been made. It is said that this can be accounted for by certain intrigues with Woodford on the part of the railroad people whereby certain additional favors were promised in case of his election. However this may be the fact is a curious one, and suggests the question whether railroads, like republics, are not ungrateful.

THE FIELD MEDAL, manufactured by order of Congress in 1867 for presentation to Cyrus W. Field upon completion of the Atlantic cable, and which was supposed to have been stolen, was found yesterday in the safe of Mr. Tuttle, a clerk in the Treasury Department, where it had been three years, quietly awaiting the coming of Mr. Field. Mr. Tuttle evidently takes little interest in affairs outside his own official duties, or he would have learned, years ago, that Congress had appropriated an extra five thousand dollars to duplicate the medal which he was so carefully guarding.

NAVAL POSTAL INFORMATION EXTRAORDINARY.—All government despatches and letters intended for the North Atlantic American squadron rendezvousing at Havana should be particularly directed to the care of the "Caballero De Rodas, Captain General of Cuba."

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.—Justice is being rigorously meted out to New York thieves and swindlers. Yesterday Judge Bedford sentenced six representatives of our dangerous classes to the State Prison for various terms of imprisonment, ranging from one to five years. This is a very fair showing for one day's work, and it is to be hoped that it will be many times repeated.

THE QUALITY OF FAIRS, like the quality of mercy, is not strained. Therefore there is no straining in getting a good attendance at the Foundling Hospital Fair, now in progress in this city.

THE NEWBORN (N. C.) REPUBLICAN WAITS the conservatives in the North Carolina Legislature to send General Joseph C. Abbott back to the United States Senate. When did General Abbott make himself worthy of the sympathies of the conservatives of North Carolina?

## The European Situation Reported by Mail.

The European mail of the 11th of November, which arrived at this port yesterday evening, supplies some very interesting details of our cable news telegrams. The entertainment given to the Queen's Ministers by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London was a very brilliant affair. Premier Gladstone and Earl Granville delivered after dinner speeches, as we announced at the time by the cable. Mr. Gladstone, as will be seen by our report to-day, is well pleased with the home situation. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs took great credit to the Cabinet for the pleasing and very profitable condition of the foreign relations. Great Britain waxes powerful in peace, extends and protects her commerce, and grows richer hourly. The matter of the Alabama claims was not referred to officially, however. We publish an article from an English newspaper on the subject. It is replete with chop logic and petty inferences, and conveys very slight hope of a cash payment, under present circumstances at least. Earl Granville was quite dolorous over the European war situation and its consequences in France. For the Alabama claims money we must wait, and, if at all possible under the circumstances, pray.

## Prosperity on the Plains.

The census returns from Kansas show how rapidly the States west of the Mississippi are advancing in wealth and prosperity. A few years ago the progress of Kansas, Arkansas and the other States which include the vast plains stretching towards the Rocky Mountains was rather slow and presented a marked contrast to the States on this side of the great river, which was readily accounted for not only by the sparseness of the population but by the perpetual Indian troubles which kept the settlers in hot water. The present census, however, gives Kansas a good show—a population of three hundred and fifty-five thousand. These people are scattered over the whole area of the State, including the garrisons of the forts. The points of concentration and aggregation are to be found in the cities of Leavenworth, Topeka, Lawrence, Lowell and Salina. The value of farms and other property is largely on the increase. The total amount of these values is eighty-three millions, while grazing on the prairie lands are live stock to the amount of twenty-three millions. The product of grain last year was twenty-four million bushels, showing a great increase in the number of acres cultivated around the principal towns, where the grain lands are excellent.

It appears also that game is very plentiful this season—thousands of buffalo, in herds of two and three hundred, covering the prairie for miles. This is good news both for the white settler and the red hunter. There is nothing that keeps the Indians so peaceable as plenty of buffalo to eat. The animal has been scarce for some seasons past, and hence the youthful warriors were idle, hungry and hard to manage. On the whole Kansas makes a good exhibit in the official census.

THE EIGHTH ARTICLE OF THE TREATY OF PARIS.—The eighth article of the now famous treaty of Paris provides that "if there should arise between the Sublime Porte and one or more of the other signatory Powers any misunderstanding which might endanger the maintenance of their relations, the Sublime Porte and each of such Powers, before having recourse to the use of force, shall afford the other contracting parties an opportunity of preventing such an extremity by means of their mediator." Among Russia's many complaints against the treaty of Paris one is that this eighth article has been repeatedly disregarded. Its object was to prevent war. How it has failed of its purpose all the world knows. It was disregarded in 1859 when Napoleon went to war with Austria. It was set aside in 1866 when Prussia rushed upon Austria and crushed her at Sadowa. It was respected in 1867 when the Luxembourg trouble led to the London Conference. It was set at naught by Napoleon when he declared war upon Prussia in the present year 1870. The object of the article, as we have said, was unquestionably good, but its practical value has been equal to nothing.

ABOUT TIME.—According to a synopsis of the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Navy, which we publish elsewhere, we are inclined to believe that he will suggest some much needed improvements in the American naval service. It is about time. The detention for one week of government despatches, by order of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, should be sufficient inspiration for some lively action on the part of our naval authorities in Washington.

A VICTORY FOR GENERAL FORREST.—We learn that General Forrest's railroad case has been decided by Chancellor Lyon in Columbus, Miss. The legality of the county tax of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to aid the road, as assessed, was fully established. This is a victory in the right direction, and one for which General Forrest should be really proud.

WALL STREET AND THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.—The speculators in Wall street have jumped to the conclusion that England and Russia are not to fight. Gold consequently tumbled to 111. While the feeling ran in favor of a peaceful interpretation of Prince Gortchakoff's last vote it was supported by the advance in the English funds—a certain index of the political situation. Consols in London yesterday advanced about three-quarters per cent on Saturday's quotations and over one per cent on the lowest produced by the agitation of the Russian question.

A CHANCE FOR GLORY LOST.—The neglect of the Admiral commanding the American North Atlantic fleet in not demanding by guns immediate reparation from the Spanish authorities in Cuba for detaining for the space of a week despatches from the American government to its naval commanders.

VERBANT COUNTRYMEN, who have been victimized by the swindling counterfeit firm emanating from No. 697 Broadway, may possibly feel a little grim satisfaction upon learning that the members of the firm have found themselves within the meshes of the law at last, and have been committed to prison on charge of counterfeiting.

## How to Revive and Naturalize Opera in New York.

At the recent Steinway Hall concert Christine Nilsson exhibited wonderful power in the scene from "Hamlet" and the scene from "Faust." For the nonce all the drawbacks and deficiencies of a concert room were forgotten. The audience caught a glimpse of the real scope of her genius. The emotional and intellectual expression of her face was intense, and her acting was no less superb than the management of her pure, sweet-toned voice was faultless. Each scene was a fine dramatic illusion. A strong desire was at once awakened to see and hear this consummate artist in opera, the sphere in which her greatest European triumphs were won. Again, therefore, the public mind is interested in the old problem—how to revive and naturalize opera in New York.

The very first step towards this double object might be taken by the stockholders of the Academy of Music. They would amply justify their claim to be patrons of art if they were temporarily to make a generous concession of their exclusive privileges. Unquestionably these privileges form a fatal obstacle to any attempt to revive opera in New York. All managers agree that to accomplish this is impossible so long as they are compelled to sacrifice the nightly product of two hundred and more of the most eligible seats. At five dollars a seat the sacrifice of two hundred seats is equivalent to a nightly loss of one thousand dollars. Add to this loss the payment of two hundred and fifty dollars an evening for rent, and the huge aggregate of expenses for administration, for the salaries of artists and other employees, for costumes, scenery, properties and advertising, and you begin to have an idea of how much it costs to run opera. An experienced treasurer of an opera house affirms that, even with strict economy, opera given as it should be cannot cost less than two thousand dollars a night. The nightly expense of opera is fifteen thousand francs, or three thousand dollars, in Paris, and seven hundred and twenty pounds or three thousand six hundred dollars in London. The cost would be less here by importing orchestra and choruses, and by the diminished expenses of administration. A manager in New York can do himself and with a few assistants what in Europe requires a whole retinue of paid and circumlocutory office-holders.

A five dollar greenback for an opera ticket cannot be considered an excessive price if it is compared with the prices in London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg. The prices in Italy are no standard, inasmuch as the conditions of opera are there altogether exceptional. Thus at La Scala in Milan many an eminent artist eagerly seizes the opportunity of acquiring a stamp of success that shall be recognized from St. Petersburg to Constantinople, and from New York to Melbourne, demanding little or no other compensation. Moreover, opera in Italy has all the advantages of being indigenous, whereas in almost every other country, and particularly in England and America, it is still an unnaturalized exotic. One hundred and sixty years have elapsed since its first introduction into London, and now, as in the days of Buononcini and Handel, it flourishes during the London season only under the stimulus of high prices and lofty patronage. In London the price of an orchestra ticket is five dollars in gold; in Paris (*en location*) three dollars and fifty cents. Even in Berlin, where universal cheapness is the rule, it is two dollars, and in St. Petersburg it is five roubles, or four dollars.

Four or five dollars in greenbacks is not too much to pay in New York for an opera ticket, in view of the prices readily paid for other luxuries, and especially in view of the necessarily great cost of an entertainment which at present and for a long time to come must mainly rely for support upon a limited number of patrons, belonging to the most highly cultivated and the wealthiest classes in our community. A second step towards the revival of opera in New York must be a willingness on the part of the public to pay liberal prices for the enjoyment of opera—that marvellous "work" which splendidly illustrates the correlation of the arts. Rousseau said and Wagner has repeated that opera does not mean so much a musical work as a musical, poetical and spectacular work all at once. Sutherland Edwards, in his clever "History of Opera," cites these authorities and adds that "opera," in fact, is the "work" *par excellence* to the production of which all the arts are necessary.

It is idle to assert that opera must forever be an exotic in our republic. No such political intolerance exists here as that which compelled, during the first French republic such absurd changes in the *libretti* as the substitution of *la loi for le roi*, &c., and finally closed the doors of the opera house after having driven several artists to the guillotine or to suicide. The ultimate naturalization of opera in America, as in England, can, indeed, come only from a higher and more general development of musical taste and talent than has yet been attained in either country. But the time must arrive, sooner or later, when, entirely emancipated from European precedents and educated to a full appreciation of music, our people will find opera a necessary amusement, not for the few, but for the many. Then opera may be played to "audiences at cheap prices and in frockcoats." But for the present it must retain a good deal of its original exclusiveness, and those admitted within its charmed circle must be content to pay the piper well. Great and rapid progress in musical culture has been made in the United States during the past forty years. The musical proclivities and potentialities of the American people cannot be doubted when we call to mind the enthusiasm and liberality with which many of the best European artists have been welcomed here, and the facts that in a single year (1866) twenty-five thousand pianos were manufactured, at a cost of fifteen million dollars, and sold in the United States; that the department of the Paris Exposition in which the United States surpassed most other nations was that appropriated to musical instruments; that the most famous opera singer in the world is "our own Adelina," and that our electrical atmosphere already promises to rival Italy in producing musical voices of extraordinary quality and power.

All this should encourage the stockholders of the Academy to make the experiment